ORGANIZATION SERVICE
MAR 1914
LIBRARY
RECEIVED
FEB 13 1915
U.S. Department of Agric

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; Especially Devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World, to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

Vol. 1, No. 4 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., MARCH 14, 1914 5c. Per Copy. $1.00 Per Year

PLANTING TIME FOR HUSBANDS

It is time to begin planting seed for the year's crop of contented wives. The following seeds are recommended:

1. Love. Get the "Tell Her So" variety; and the "Act It."
2. Loyalty of the "Be True" kind.
3. A little more time for the wife to spend in the home.
4. Some spending money of her own.
5. A few more pleasures.
6. A word of appreciation every little while.
7. A trip away from home now and then.

THESE ARE NOT THE ONLY SEEDS TO PLANT

PLANTING TIME FOR WIVES

Below is a list of some of the seeds needed to help produce better husbands:

1. Love. Plant the "Act It" variety.
2. Loyalty of the "Be True" kind.
3. Sweet temper. Get the "Don't Scold" variety.
4. Economy in the Home.
5. Attractive Homes.
6. Neat personal appearance.
7. More confidence. Buy the "Less Suspicion," variety.

THESE ARE NOT THE ONLY SEEDS TO PLANT

USING "THE NEGRO FARMER" IN THE SCHOOL ROOM

Teaching Reading, Story-telling and Language from a story in this paper. *SEE PAGE THREE*

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

COLORED HEROES OF THE FARM

Deal Jackson—"First Bale" Farmer of Georgia, Successful in Life—Honored in Death

A Colored Prince Gone!

"Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

Thus spoke the heart-broken King David when he heard that his friend Abner had been put to death by Captain Joab. But if one had stood, but a few weeks ago in a colored church in Albany, Georgia, and watched the silent, respectful audience of whites and blacks who had gathered there to do the last honors to the memory of a colored man whom they had known and loved, it would have seemed that David's question was on the lips of the men, women, and children who had gathered in the little church to show how they could honor a man who had been a successful farmer, kind neighbor, and Christain gentleman, for they felt that when Deal Jackson laid him down in his last sleep, a prince and a great man had fallen.

Who Deal Jackson Was

In the State of Georgia there are 291,027 persons, white and colored, who conduct farms for themselves; and there are 106,733 other laborers called tenants, who work on other people's farms. And yet a colored man named Deal Jackson was the first person to produce and sell a bale of cotton in the markets of Georgia every year, for ten years. Because of this, he was called "The First Bale Farmer of Georgia."

Jackson Had Been a Slave

This man had been a slave, but he seemed to have learned to love the farm, for after he was made free, he did not leave the country, but set out to see what he could do for himself as a farmer.

Diligent in His Business and Obedient to God, He Succeeded on His Farm

Jackson was an industrious man and saved his money; and these things helped to make him succeed on his farm; but, somehow, we cannot escape the belief that his love for, and obedience to, God had something to do with it, too. The newspapers that made mention of his death said that he had been a good man and his life had been a good example to people in his community. So he must have been a man who, like Job, "feared God and eschewed evil," because in the Bible, God has said (Leviticus xxvi.):

3. If ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments, and do them;

4. Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit.

5. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time: and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely.

6. And * * * ye shall lie down, and none shall make you afraid * * * *

9. For I will have respect unto you, and make you fruitful. * * * *

What He Owned

These promises were fulfilled in Deal Jackson's case, for he owned 2,000 acres of valuable land, had upward of forty tenant families on his plantation, and at his death was said to be worth, at least, $40,000.

The Death of Two Great Men

Only a few weeks ago the State of Georgia mourned at the grave of one of her greatest sons. He was Caucasian by birth and had sat in the seats of the mighty—had held high position in his own State and had helped to make laws for the United States in the Congress of our nation. Persons high and low—from the President of the United States to the humblest men whom the dead Senator had befriended, paused to express their sorrow that another of Georgia's great souls had "quit the walks of men."

When his body was started on its journey to the grave, soldiers in arms, police in uniforms, and representatives of our Nation, of State, cities, and social bodies, in tears followed the remains to a spot near the quiet waters of the Ocmulgee River where the tired body of the Statesman was laid to rest.

But a short time before this, a man from an humbler walk of life and of a different race, had also fallen asleep for the last time. He had made no laws save those that dealt with industry and thrift; his associates had been humble men like himself. No president penned a word of regret that he had died, and yet the State of Georgia proved that the death of the first man was not more glorious than that of Deal Jackson, for neighbors of both races stood about the graves of the two alike and said that each had been—

A man of honor,
A faithful, worthy citizen,
An honest servant,
A helpful neighbor,
A Christian gentleman.

And so when men ask, "What was the end of Deal Jackson, the 'first-bale' colored farmer of Georgia?" we shall say, as was said of King David: "He died in a good old age, full of days, riches, and honor." Peace to the ashes of Deal Jackson.

—o—

MAKE IT PLEASANT FOR THE TEACHER

The teachers in the country are doing good service among colored children. Some are not, of course; but many are, and it is the duty of the farmers and their families to do all they can to get good teachers and encourage them to stay in the communities. When you have something nice to eat, send a little of it to the teacher's boarding place. Let him use your buggy and horses, and, in short, do all you can to let him know that you appreciate him and his work.

GROWING IRISH POTATOES

The old gardeners, Robert Buist Company, give the following directions for the culture of the potato:

Culture.—The Potato requires a rich, sandy loam, with very liberal and clean culture; thoroughly decomposed manure is the best, and when that is not abundant, add bone-dust or guano. The crop will pay the cost and leave the soil in splendid order. Old sod land, well turned under in the Fall and lightly ploughed and harrowed in the Spring, will produce a sound crop, and often an astonishingly large one. Clover sod for this purpose is excellent, and furnishes to the soil a large amount of vegetable substance; when turned under in August or September, it will rot by the following Spring, and only a top dressing of some well-established fertilizer will be required to carry through the crop. Wet land produces a coarse, unpalatable potato, and one of little value even as food for cattle. Barnyard manure is of little benefit to such land, and is money wasted. Ground should never be ploughed while wet or heavy; it injures the soil and does more harm than the manure can offset; the ground should be prepared as carefully and thoroughly for potatoes as for any other crop; attention in this particular well repays the farmer. This crop requires but little manure if the ground is rich, and that should be old and well rotted. By many, spreading the manure before ploughing in the Spring is thought to be the best mode. At the time of planting, bone-dust, ashes, plaster, marl and like fertilizers can be used to great advantage, as they are of a dry and absorbent nature. On wet soil they are very beneficial, as they prevent disease as well as promote the growth of the tubers. On warm, dry, light soil much compost may advantageously be used; decayed leaves are excellent. In season of disease among potatoes, in fields where ashes have been used they have suffered but little from the rot.

If you wish large, well-formed roots, do not plant small ones; always select the best, cut them into four or six pieces, according to size, preserving as many eyes to each as possible; you will then have strong, healthy vines and roots. If small tubers are planted whole, the result in general is a quantity of small vines, followed with an overproportion of small potatoes.

—o—

Select your seed for planting now, while you have time to get the kind you want.

To the Country School Teacher

There are hundreds of teachers at work in the country districts and small towns who can supplement their salaries and do some good at the same time by getting subscribers for The Negro Farmer.

We want every colored school teacher to feel that The Negro Farmer is meant to help him or her in his work and also to help the people in the community.

We will pay a liberal commission to teachers who want to act as our agents. Write at once for terms.

Address: The Negro Farmer

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

USING THE NEGRO FARMER IN THE CLASS ROOM

One teacher has begun using The Negro Farmer in her class room to aid in teaching reading, biography, and hero tales.

Using The "Winners from the Soil" Column

The Negro Farmer has in each issue a column in which are printed every time the paper is published, stories of colored men and women who have succeeded in their work on the farm. The column is called "Winners from the Soil—Colored Heroes of the Farm."

The Story of the Man Who Made the Stones Cry Out

In the issue of The Negro Farmer for February 14th, the story of John Benson, a colored farmer, was told; and in the article it was stated that this man worked so patiently, so wisely, so carefully among the rocks which are to be found in all the fields and woods around him, that he "made the stones cry out" and obey him.

A Hero Tale that Captured a Teacher

A teacher of fifth grade children in the Training School of the Tuskegee Institute saw at once that she could use the story in her class room, (1) as supplementary reading matter; (2) to help teach the art of story-telling; (3) to encourage hero worship; (4) teach biography; and (5) to help make the children of her room love the soil by having them read the stories of what colored people have done on the farm. The teacher had been attracted to the story by its human interest and the fact that it was told in such simple language that children could understand it.

Children Enjoyed the Story

The story interested the children and they read it with all the more pleasure because it was about a man who was real and belonged to their own race. Indeed, it was the children who brought the story and how it had been used by their teacher to the attention of persons outside of the school. There was no question but that the little folks were pleased.

How the Story Was Used

The story was cut up into paragraphs by the teacher, and distributed to different children in the class room. The child holding the first paragraph was asked to read, and, thereafter, the others holding paragraphs were expected to be able to tell where their parts of the story belonged by listening to the first ones who read. The plan worked like a charm, as the children say. When the whole story had been read in this way it was discussed and the worth-while things in it were pointed out.

The picture of the class and teacher that used the story is on the first page of this paper. This picture presents a second scene in which the children were reading the story direct from The Negro Farmer.

This Teacher's Course in Line with Modern Pedagogy

It may be said that the teacher who used the story mentioned was following the latest and most approved methods of teaching, and was, therefore, in good company. Just a few weeks ago, the State Inspector of Minnesota High Schools, Mr. George B. Aiton, replying to a request from the chairman of the Committee on the High School Course for the Oregon Council of Teachers of English, for suggestions to improve the work in English, said in part:

I want the high school to address itself to the literature, or possibly better the printed matter, that is read in the home—the village paper, the city paper, periodicals, farm journals—in short, to the printed matter that is now affecting, molding public opinion. All this, in order that the student may get into the current of contemporary thought.

I do not believe for a moment that we ought to forget or pass by such imperishable things as Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Gray's Elegy, The Cotter's Saturday Night, one or two of Shakespeare's plays, Silas Marner, etc.; but why put in four years on literature which the teachers are not reading, which the community is not reading, which, in the future, the students will not read, and which has no message for the day and the morrow?

If we can teach a boy to go through a farm journal, concludes Mr. Aiton, and to glean the good and to write a timely communication to that journal, we have done more for him than if we dragged him through a canto of Spenser's Faerie Queene, a composition to which he will never revert.—From The Advocate, Portland, Oregon.

WHEN TO PRUNE TREES

Prune your trees during the mild days in the late winter or early in the spring, just before the buds begin to swell; but do not prune the trees too severely, since this will prevent the buds from forming.

One-Year Trees Best to Plant

According to Stark Brothers, the famous nurserymen, trees one year old are best for planting, because of the following advantages—

1. They are cheaper to buy.
2. They can be handled and planted at less expense than older trees.
3. They can stand the shock of transplanted better than older trees .
4. Establish themselves readily and grow more thriftly.
5. They can be pruned and trained just as the grower wants them.
6. They soon overtake an older tree planted at the same time and will bear just as soon.

LET SOME AIR INTO THE CHURCH

In some churches, the people keep the doors and all the windows closed. This should not be done, because the foul air that the people breathe needs some way to get out of the building. Often the minister thinks his sermons are so dry that they put the people to sleep, when the real trouble is that the bad air is doing it. Let plenty of air into the church.

THE "BIG WORDS" AND EVENTS EXPLAINED

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

Philip.—"Understandest thou what thou readest?" Ethiopian Eunuch.—"How can I, except some man should guide me?" (Acts viii. 30, 31.)

Excrement is matter that is thrown out of an animal's body.

Words Used in Horse and Mule Markets:

Pink Eye.—A disease which causes a scum to form over the eye, often causing blindness.

Thick Neck.—A neck too thick at the shoulder for a collar to fit well.

Windy.—One that whistles or roars when he exerts himself very much.

Cow-hocked.—An animal that stands with his hocks together and hind toes out.

Hitching. Having a shorter stride in one hind leg than the other.

Calf-kneed.—Knees bent too far back.

A Bull.—A horse that is so windy that he chokes every time he exerts himself.

Buck Knee.—Knees bent forward when animal is standing.

(Bulletin 122, Illinois Experiment Station.)

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

By William E. Dancer

The business men, professors, and mechanics of today
Have found out that progressive means throw old-time rules away;
The lawyers and the doctors also take this broader view,
So come on, brother farmer, let's see what it's done for you.

You know the farmers used to have what they call "lay by time,"
And as a rule when Christmas came they would not have a dime;
But watch the busy farmer who has made the most progress,
He has no time to idle—that I know you must confess.

Then watch in January how he gets his garden straight,
In February wires in oats before it gets too late;
March, April, May, and June, just planting like a clock,
Killing grass, clearing ditches, building pastures for his stock.

In August makes his baskets, in September hauls up pine,
For he'll soon be making syrup, cotton's open pretty fine;
Dear October and November hand your money back to you,
But December tells the slothful bud, "you cannot make it through."

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in the Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by

THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Application has been made at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, for entry as second-class mail matter.

Subscription Price:

Per copy.....5 cents
Per year, post-paid.....$1.00
Six months.....50
Three months.....40
Foreign subscriptions, per year.....2.25

How to Remit:

Send money by postal money order, express order, or registered letter. Stamps in good condition are accepted for small amounts. Postal money orders are preferred, and should be made payable to the The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee Institute Post-office, Alabama.

All subscriptions are absolutely payable in advance, and the paper will be discontinued when the time expires unless renewed.

Advertising Rates

may be had on application. No liquor advertisements accepted.

All correspondence should be directed to The Negro Farmer, and not to any particular person connected with it.

In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1914

CREDIT THIS PAPER FOR ITS ARTICLES

The Negro Farmer is pleased to note that other papers are using some of the articles which appear in its columns; but sorry that in a number of cases no credit is given this paper for the matter so used. One paper was kind enough to use an article and credit it to the United States Census Bureau, when as a matter of fact The Negro Farmer had prepared the article from Census figures, the Census Bureau being directly responsible only for a short quotation in the article.

Just as a matter of politeness and "good manners," please give The Negro Farmer credit for matter used from its columns.

USE BUTTERMILK MORE FREELY

The whole family will be benefited in health if they drink buttermilk more freely. In a way, it has a splendid effect upon the body and will take the place of medicine to some extent.

SPRING WORK

Take a piece of wire and a pocket knife, and dig out all of the worm and other borers from the roots of your peach trees.

PRUNE YOUR TREES NOW

Plant Burt oats about March 1 (Southern States) and Chufas about March 15. These will make good grazing crops for hogs. Broadcast the oats and plant the Chufas in drills. Use one bushel of oats and three-fourth of a bushel of Chufas to the acre.

According to the Tennessee Commissioner of Agriculture, it is not wise to break up land in the spring until the dirt is dry enough to fall apart when taken up in the hand. When it does not fall apart, the land is too wet and will bake if plowed. He advises that the drag harrow be kept right behind the plow, pulverizing the ground, and breaking the clods before they harden.

LESS TALKING, PLEASE

Many of our farmer friends stand around stores and other public places and discuss—everything. It is not a good plan to talk too much any time; but, besides this, it's time to be at work.

Put all farm machinery, tools, and harness in good repair.

PROGRESS OF THE COLORED FARMER

AS SEEN BY TWO FARM PAPERS

(From The Progressive Farmer.)

Increase in Negro Farm Acreage, Decrease in White Acreage in the South

It is also worth while to record in this issue the basic facts regarding another big subject we have been discussing, namely, the increase in Negro farm acreage and the decrease in white farm acreage in the various Southern States in the last census decade.

In the West South Central States (Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana), the Negro farmers in this period increased their acreage 9.5 per cent, while the white acreage decreased 5 per cent. In the East South Central States (Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Kentucky), the Negro farmers increased their acreage 7.7 per cent, as against a white decrease of 1 per cent. And in the South Atlantic States (the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, and Delaware), the Negro acreage increased 13 per cent, while the white decreased 2 per cent.

In Georgia the number of Negro farms increased from 82,000 to 122,000—an increase of almost exactly 50 per cent in a single ten years. In Arkansas the number increased from 46,000 to 61,000, or 33 per cent; Oklahoma, 56 per cent; North Carolina, 18.7; Alabama, 17.4; South Carolina, 13.3, and Tennessee 13 per cent.

Owing to the fact that the land operated by white managers was reduced in this decade from 50,000,000 to 24,000,000 acres, or 52 per cent, the acreage of white owners increased 2.5 per cent; but the percentage of increase in acreage for Negro owners was five times as great—17.5 per cent.

LET SOME AIR INTO THE CHURCH

Summing up the official figures for the last decade, therefore, it will be seen that—

(1) In every part of the South the Negro farm acreage increased and the white farm acreage decreased;

(2) The Negro already owns five acres in every fourteen he cultivates, and he has to acquire but one-seventh more of his farm acreage in order to own half the land he tills;

(3) The Negro farm acreage gained on the white farm acreage a million and a half acres a year, and the increase in number of white tenants during the decade was nearly twice the increase in number of Negro tenants—118,000 Negroes to nearly 200,000 whites.

From The Negro Farmer (First Issue)—

THE NEGRO FARMER

Negro farmers and agricultural laborers of all kinds number upward of two million (2,000,000) souls.

Of the seven hundred million dollars ($700,000,000) which represent the total wealth of all Negroes in the United States, Negro farmers own four hundred ninety-two million eight hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred eighteen dollars ($492,898,218), or over seventy per cent. That is to say that Negro farmers own seventy out of every one hundred dollars owned by the whole race. All other classes of persons in the race must take off their hats to them.

Negro farmers and laborers altogether cultivate approximately one hundred millions (100,000,000) acres of land in the Southern States alone.

They own domestic animals to the value of $177,273,785. Their poultry is worth $5,103,756. They have $36,861,418 invested in farm implements and machinery. They represent the largest occupation group among Negroes. This is better understood if we say that sixty-three per cent of all Negroes in the United States were engaged in agriculture in 1900 and Negro farmers and other agricultural laborers represent this group.

They were operating 893,384 farms in 1910.

In the South where the majority of Negro farmers live, they are 28.7 per cent of the total number of farmers.

In spite of all that is said about their ignorance and backwardness, they outstripped every other class of farmers in the United States, during the ten years between 1900 and 1910, in increasing the value of each class of farm property, that is, land, buildings, farm implements and machinery, and live stock.

During the period mentioned, these Negro farmers increased the value of all their farm property 134 per cent; their live stock value increased 105 per cent, and their buildings 131 per cent, leading the Census Bureau to remark twice in succession concerning farm values that "For each class of property the farms of colored farmers show a more rapid increase than those of white farmers."—U. S. Census Report, 1910, Volume V, Agriculture, p. 185.

(The figures above are from the Census Report, but the article is by The Negro Farmer.)

NEGRO PROFESSIONAL MEN MUST ASSIST FARMERS

Below are some very thoughtful words addressed by Principal W. H. Holtzclaw, of the Utica Institute, Utica, Miss., to the professional classes of our race:

It ought to be considered the duty of every minister of the gospel, every teacher, every doctor, every lawyer, every public man who comes in contact with the masses—a duty to lead the farming element in the direction of their great opportunity. I know that this must be done through the church and through the schoolroom, and I am very glad to see that our churches are waking up more and more to the importance of this particular kind of teaching.

The schools in every section of the state must also direct the people into proper channels. The larger schools ought to be made great centers of the life of the people. The industrial and agricultural schools for Negroes in Mississippi should become such centers of life as are the agricultural schools of Iowa for farmers in that section of the country. It is time for the leaders to see this. The smaller schools, the public schools, must be improved and in these schools may be taught the fundamental principles of agriculture and various other subjects, such as household economics.

ONE WAY OF MAKING LARD

By Mrs. W. A. Tate

Whatever the season of the year or the number of hogs to be fattened, it is important that the fattening pen in which the hogs are kept and fed should have a good plank floor, and good drainage so as to prevent the pen from becoming miry, and to prevent the animals from eating their own excrement. If this condition of affairs is allowed to exist during the fattening period, the lard will be of an inferior nature, both in color and in flavor. In fact, it will be of a dark color and have an undesirable taste which, of course, decreases the value of the lard. The pen should be large enough to afford comfort, cleanliness, and a moderate degree of exercise.

Feed While Fattening

While fattening, the hogs should be fed on shorts and corn mixed, or shorts and chops in equal parts. The hogs should be fed at regular hours, early in the morning, at noon, and late in the evening, as much as they will eat. It is necessary that the above instructions be carried out in order to obtain fat that will give white lard of the best quality.

Selecting and Classifying Fats

In selecting the fat, trim the fat from the shoulders, hams, middlings, and for the leaf-lard, cut in small pieces and put in a large pan. This fat is class A, and is ready for cooking.

Next, trim all the fat from the intestines, cut in small pieces and put in a separate pan. This is class B, as lard made from this fat is slightly stronger and is not good for making bread; but is used in cooking meats such as steak.

Cooking of Fats

In cooking the fat, care should be taken not to burn it. Place the pan on the stove where it will heat gradually. Let it stay until enough liquid is formed to begin boiling, then place directly over the fire; continue the boiling, stirring constantly to prevent the fat from burning. Never let the fat stop boiling until you have abstracted all the lard from the fats.

The common practice in cooking lard, so far as I have learned, is to put a quantity of water in the fat and cook it until all the water goes away into steam. Water is applied to the fat in cooking lard, so it is claimed, to prevent it from burning. I don't condemn the putting of water in the fat, as good results have been gotten by this process; but it is a more expensive way of making lard, since it requires more wood and time to abstract the water from the fat. I was successful in making white lard of the best quality without the use of water during the cooking process.

Much credit is due Mrs. S. H. Darden for helpful suggestions in making the lard.

LET'S HAVE CLEAN MILK

There will be no gain to the farmer's family from using a cow's milk and butter, if the most absolute care is not used in seeing that everything about the milk and that has anything to do with it is perfectly clean. It has been proven that children die by the thousands every year as a result of drinking dirty milk; and grownup persons fall victims in the same way.

The Kind of Dirt Found in Milk

Careful inspection proves that about nine-tenths of the dirt in milk is cow manure. Think of it! The other dirt is cow's hair, hair from the milker's head, dirt from the cow, dirt from the milker, dirt from the barn, particles of hay and straw and disease germs from sick cows.

How to Get Clean Milk

The following requirements for clean dairies, prepared by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment, are so simple that they are brought down here for the instruction of every person who deals with milk:

Stable yards must be clean and well drained, and the manure removed frequently.

The water supply must be plentiful and pure.

Stables must be clean, light, roomy, well ventilated, and whitewashed at least twice yearly.

The cows should be bedded with clean material and stables should be kept free from manure.

No sweeping or cleaning of stables should be permitted while milking is in progress.

The windows and doors should be screened to protect milk from the flies.

When feed is kept in the loft the ceiling should be tight to prevent the falling of dust and chaff into the milk.

The cows should be healthy in every way and should not be milked within thirty days before or six days after calving.

Cows should not be fed upon putrifying slops of any kind.

Filth should not be allowed to cake upon the cows and the udder should be washed and dried before milking.

The milkers should be clean and healthy and no person exposed to any contagious disease should be employed about a dairy.

Milkers should wash their hands before milking.

The milk room must be used for no purpose other than the handling of milk, and must be clean and well ventilated.

Milk should be removed from the stable promptly to the milk room and cooled immediately.

All utensils used in the care and handling of milk, including bottles, must be washed and sterilized with boiling water or live steam after each using.

Milk must not be chemically preserved or adulterated.

Milk must not be delivered in bottles that are to be returned, to any house where any contagious disease exists.

Clean up your barns and cows, and keep them clean. Clip long hairs on the cows' udders, bellies and tails.

Replace rusty cans with new ones.

Put a coat of whitwash all over the inside of your cow barns twice each year.

Let in all the sunlight you can.

Give the milkers something clean to put over their milking clothes when milking. White suits are best, but anything clean will do.

Improvise something for each man to wash his hands in before milking.

Provide a dry towel for him on which to dry his hands before milking.

HOW TO MAKE A SPRAY FOR ORCHARD AND GARDEN CROPS

Bordeaux Mixture

For most of the diseases that injure orchard and garden crops, the Bordeaux (pronounced Bor-doe) Mixture is the one most used, and is considered a standard spray.

What it Contains

The Illinois Experiment Station (Circular 160) states that the following formula is the one that is giving best results at present:

4 pounds of copper sulfate,
4 pounds of lime,
50 gallons of water.

How to Make the Mixture

Where only a few trees are to be sprayed, or only a small quantity of the mixture is to be made, one should have a 50-gallon barrel, two tubs holding at least 25 gallons each, two buckets and a paddle.

Put one tub on each side of the barrel. Pour 25 gallons of water in one tub, and dissolve 4 pounds of copper sulfate in it. This is done by putting the copper in a coarse sack and letting the sack hang so that the copper will be just under the top of the water. It will take about an hour to dissolve the copper if cold water is used, but if hot water is used it will dissolve more quickly. If hot water is used, only a little water will be needed. After the copper is dissolved in the hot water, pour enough cold water to it to make 25 gallons.

In the other tub, slake 4 pounds of stone lime just using enough hot water to have the lime in the form of a thick paste after it has been fully slaked. Let the lime mixture cool next. When it has cooled, add enough water to it to make 25 gallons.

The copper sulfate and the milk of lime are now ready to mix, and two persons will be needed to do this. Stir the contents of each tub well, then take a bucketful out of each tub and pour them into the barrel at the same time, letting the two streams come together, and do this until the whole amount has been made. Stir the blue mixture in the barrel well, and then strain it into the spray tank, and the spray is ready for use.

Injury From Use of Bordeaux Mixture

The Bordeaux Mixture, while a very good one, often causes injury to the leaves and fruit. But the Illinois Station states that the damage can be reduced by—

1. Using only pure lime free from all air-slaked particles.
2. Being careful in shaking the lime.
3. Mixing the two liquids properly.
4. Being exact in weighing and measuring.
5. Applying the spray at the proper time.
6. Spraying thoroughly.
7. Following the directions carefully.

KINDS OF CITRUS FRUITS TO GROW IN THE GULF STATES

(From Farmers' Bulletin 538—U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Florida.—The Florida State Horticultural Society has divided the State into four horticultural sections, known as Western North Florida, Eastern North Florida, Central Florida, and South Florida.

Western North Florida includes that portion of the State lying west of the Aucilla River. The main reliance in the citrus crop for that region should be in the Satsuma orange. Under special conditions this variety produces a most palatable and otherwise excellent fruit. Near the Gulf of Mexico, in frost-protected places, sweet seedlings, the Pineapple, Parson Brown, and other early-ripening varieties are planted in small orchards and are doing well.

Eastern north Florida includes "that part of the State between the Aucilla River and a straight line drawn across the State from the mouth of the St. Johns River to Cedar Keys."

The following citrus fruits are considered especially adapted for this region: Of the sweet-orange group, the Pineapple, Parson Brown, and Sweet Seville; of the tangerine group, the Satsuma; of the kumquat group, the Marumi and Nagami.

Central Florida includes "that part of the State between the line above referred to and the counties constituting south Florida."

Of the sweet-orange group well adapted to this section may be mentioned the Pineapple, Centennial, Tardiff, Homosassa, Jaffa, Majorca, and Parson Brown; of the mandarin group, the Satsuma, China, Dancy, and King; of the pomelo group, the Standard, Duncan, Excelsior, Hall, Marsh, and Royal.

Shaddocks and citrons are not grown as commercial fruits, and Nagami is the leading variety of kumquat for this section.

South Florida includes the following counties: Brevard, St. Lucie, Palm Beach, Lee, Dade, Monroe, De Soto, and Manatee.

The sweet oranges recommended for this section are the Hart, Valencia Late, Homosassa, and Majorca; of the mandarin group, the China, Dancy, and King; of the pomelo group, the Standard, Duncan, Excelsior, Hall, Marsh, and Pernambuco.

Shaddocks are not grown commercially and are found only as ornamentals or novelties. In the kumquat group the leading variety is the Nagami. Citrons are grown only as occasional specimens, and lemons are not grown extensively in Florida.

On the keys and the adjacent coast considerable quantities of limes grow without cultivation and are apparently naturalized. The United States Department of Agriculture has distributed various importations of limes in south Florida, and nearly all of these varieties do very well. The peculiar demands of the market, however, are such as to make extensive lime growing unprofitable. Nevertheless, very high prices are paid for the limes which are gathered from trees occurring spontaneously on the coast and keys. This lime is generally spoken of as the Key lime. It is a very small fruit and intensely acid and usually contains many seeds. This same lime when taken to the mainland and put under cultivation produces a large fruit with very thick, rough skin, approaching the lemon in size and appearance. Limes of this size do not meet with ready sale.

Louisiana and Mississippi.—The citrus-growing section of Louisiana and Mississippi closely borders the Gulf. In Mississippi it is near Biloxi, and in Louisiana it is south of New Orleans.

In these sections the common sweet orange grown is known as the Creole. This, strictly speaking, is not a variety, but an assemblage of seedling oranges that have been cultivated in this region for some time. Of the mandarin group the Satsuma and China are the leading varieties. Of the pomelo group only a few are grown, these being the earliest varieties, such as the Standard, Royal, and Triumph.

Texas.—Considerable activity in planting citrus fruits in the Gulf region of Texas has occurred in recent years. The main reliance has been placed in the Satsuma on Citrus trifoliata stock.

Porto Rico and the West Indies generally.—Citrus growing throughout the West Indies is in a rather formative state. The efforts at systematic work in this line have not been carried forward with the same degree of vigor as in California and Florida. Nearly all the varieties recommended for south Florida may be planted with more or less confidence in this region. After years of experimenting local varieties will doubtless develop which will prove better than many of those now cultivated on these islands.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HOLDS THAT YELLOW BAKING POWDER IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS

The Department of Agriculture has recently received letters from a number of persons who desire to place a product on the market under the name "Egg Powder" or Egg Substitute." These designations would undoubtedly lead the ordinary purchaser to believe the product either to be made from eggs or to have the effect of eggs in baking. In reality, the product is nothing but a baking powder containing a considerable excess of ground rice as a filler and colored yellow with powdered turmeric.

The Food and Drug Act prohibits the sale of food products under false or misleading names, and as it is evident that a product of this kind cannot be regarded in any way as a substitute for eggs in baking, its sale as an Egg Powder or Egg Substitute is not sanctioned by the Department.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMERS' STORE

A farmers' store is being successfully conducted at Ravenna, Ohio, by the Portage County Farmers' Selling and Buying company. It is an incorporated organization, with a capital of $20,000 divided into 400 non-dividend-paying shares of $50 each, which are held by farmers and farm owners of the county. One share is sold to each farmer, which entitles him to all the privileges of the store.

Goods are sold to stockholders at actual cost, plus the cost of operating the store, which varies from 10 to 15 per cent. Other customers pay the usual retail prices. Farmers can sell their produce to the store at the daily market price, in addition to which they are paid the pro rata profit made in handling these goods.

The store carries a general line of merchandise, groceries, boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, hardware, farm implements, etc., and last year did a business of over $100,000 at a cost of a little more than 10 per cent. All transactions are on a cash basis except machinery and fertilizers, which are sold in the regular manner of dating the payment three to six months ahead.

Ravenna is a town of only 5,000 people. It is a country town.—From Farm and Home.

GET A HOME

Make Your Rent Money Do It

Send for FREE BULLETIN of Real Estate Bargains. It tells you how.

FRANK L. WEST Drawer 54 Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

ORDER STRAWBERRY PLANTS-Send$2.50 for1000 plants. $1.50 for 500. Triumph, and Nancy Hall seed sweet potatoes at $1.50 per bu. Slips, $1.75 per 1.000. write

JOHN LIGHTFOOT.
East Chattanooga, Tenn.

Second Printing

Fiftieth Anniversary Edition

The Negro Year Book

By MONROE N. WORK

In Charge of Records and Research
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute

The New York World says: "In its more than 300 pages, besides routine information, there is a review of Negro progress for the last fifty years made timely by the semi-centennial of emancipation. A complete index makes all the facts in the book easily accessible and a classified list of articles and publications on the Negro tells the reader where to turn for phases of Negro Life or Negro Problem."

The San Antonio Express says: "It is filled with facts that are new to even those of us who all our lives have read of, studied and known at close range the Negro."

Springfield, Mass., Republican says: "There are year books of many sorts, the Statesman's Year Book and others; but though some of these are invaluable in their special fields, not one of them has the interest of a human document possessed by the Negro Year Book."

AGENTS WANTED in every part of the country. Write us and let us tell you what our agents are doing with this book.

Single copies 25c. By mail 30c

Liberal discounts to persons purchasing 100 copies or more

Negro Year Book Co.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

WANTED!

500 Negro families (farmers preferred) to settle on FREE Government Lands in Chaves Co., New Mexico. Blackdom is a Negro colony. Fertile soil, ideal climate, No "Jim Crow" Laws. For information write:

JAMES HAROLD COLEMAN
Blackdom, New Mexico.

NOTICE!

I have just completed my new book, entitled "TODAY and YISTIDY", consisting of poems, dialogues and short stories. Just the thing for Public School concerts, Instructive programs, etc. Price $.75 cents, postage prepaid. Write:

WILLIAM E. DANCER
Humorist, Poet and Song Writer.
Box 71, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

THE BUSINESS CHAT

Over-expansion of credits by individuals is what produces bankruptcy and panics. No power on earth can produce either when credit is kept within legitimate and reasonable bounds.

Be forehanded. Unless it is in the legitimate conduct of your business, don't make use of credit. Never use your credit in any business that you are not thoroughly familiar with and thoroughly understand. If you must speculate, make it a cash transaction.

It doesn't take any longer to earn a dollar before you spend it than it does to earn it after it is spent—and besides, if you have it in hand you are apt to spend it more wisely.

Wait for luxuries and even some comforts and necessities until you can pay for them,—and you will avoid the discomforts of the future pay day.—Theodore N. Vail, President, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Be sure to subscribe for The Negro Farmer. It is the greatest Negro agricultural paper in the world, and is something you need. Have you really subscribed for it? Now is the time to act. The Negro Farmer has come to stay. Let us know how well you like it.

We call your respectful attention to our advertisers in these columns. Be sure to patronize them. Write to them and secure additional information if you need it. These are all reliable and successful people, and greatly deserve your consideration. Kindly let them know that you do appreciate their business—and their statements in our columns.

In writing to advertisers always say: "I saw your ad in The Negro Farmer."

—o—

SCHOOL BOYS—ATTENTION!

Remember, we allow a real liberal commission to agents of The Negro Farmer. You can earn enough money during spare time to help yourself through college. Negro farmers are subscribing for this publication at sight. You can scury out among them and hustle for business. Write us today for confidential terms.

Practical Tailor and Haberdasher

B. F. Pearson

We carry a nice line of Dry Goods. Uniform and Citizen Suits made to order. We would be glad to have you come in and inspect our line.

FRANKLIN ROAD, Greenwood

OUR NEEDLE PACKAGE contains 5 papers, besides assortment of darners, etc. All for 10c.

Address Richard Daniel, Brantley, Alabama.

Help Us to Circulate THE NEGRO FARMER

If any person will send us the names and addresses of ten Negro farmers who, in their opinion, would be willing to subscribe for "The Negro Farmer," we will be glad to send the persons, submitting such list of names, "The Negro Farmer" three months without charge; or if any such persons are already subscribers, we will be glad to add three months to their subscription

Address:

THE NEGRO FARMER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

Learn To Grow Hair

And Make Money

MADAM C. J. MALKER

President of the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co., and the Lelia College, 640 North West Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Complete Course By Mail or By Personal Instruction

A DIPLOMA

FROM

LELIA COLLEGE

Of Hair Culture Is A Passport To Prosperity

Is Your Hair Short?

Breaking Off, Thin or Falling Out?

Have you Tetter, Eczema? Does your scalp itch? Have you more than a normal amount of Dandruff?

If so write Mme. C. J. Walker's for her Wonderful Hair Grower, which positively cures all scalp diseases, stops the Hair from Falling Out and starts it at once to Growing.

These Remedies are manufactured only by

THE WALKER MANUFACTURING CO.

640 N. West Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Six Weeks' Trial Treatment sent to any address by mail for $1.70. Make all Money Orders payable to Mme. C. J. Walker. Send stamp for reply. Agents Wanted. *Write for Terms.*

---

40 LB. FEATHER BED, PILLOWS, ETC., WORTH $22 ONLY $10

Send us $10 and we will ship you this new 40 lb. FEATHER BED, one pair new 6 lb. feather PILLOWS, ($2.50) one pair full-size BLANKETS, ($3.00) one full-size COMFORT, ($3.00) one full-size SHEET, ($1) one pair Pillow SLIPS, (50c) worth $22, all for only $10. New goods and no trash. Positively the biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods.

A Real Bargain For You

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

Mail money order now or write for order blanks and circular.

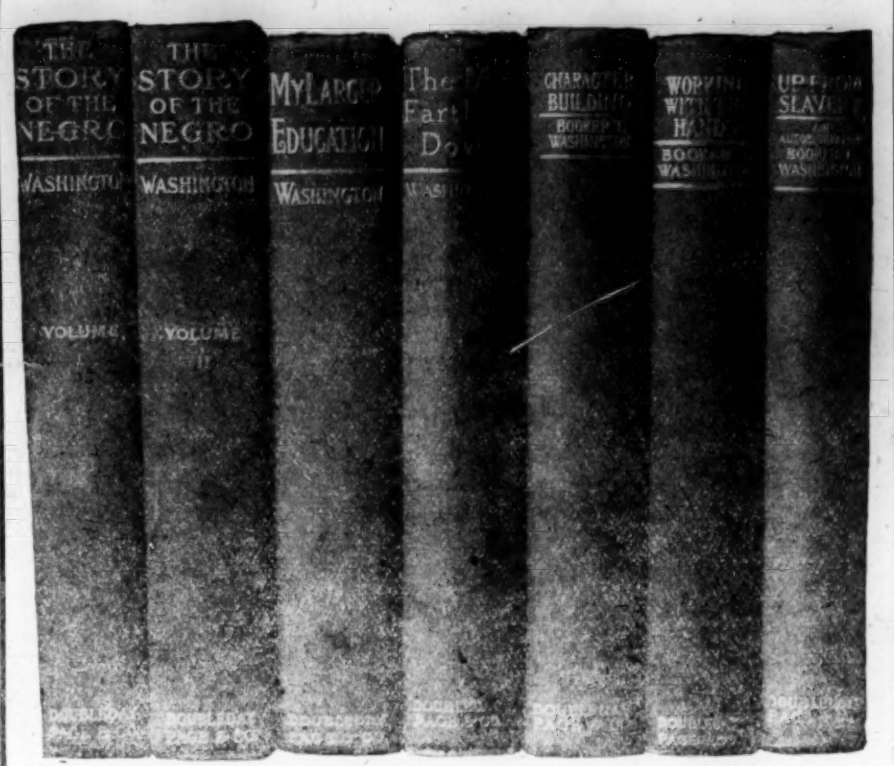
We are in the very heart of the feather market. Our prices for pure, genuine downy feathers can't be equaled.

SOUTHERN FEATHER AND PILLOW CO.

Dept. 1541 GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Tuskegee Edition of

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S WORKS



WHOLE SET ONLY TWO ($2.00) DOLLARS DOWN

and the balance at $1.00 per month for six months

"UP FROM SLAVERY" A history of Dr. Washington's life and experiences told by himself. In this book also is given a history of the Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Washington's famous Atlanta Address of 1895. PRICE $1.50, postage 15 cents extra.

"WORKING WITH THE HANDS" Contains Dr. Washington's experience and advice with reference to the importance of industrial education and the method of imparting same. PRICE $1.50, postage 15 cents extra.

"CHARACTER BUILDING." A collection of Dr. Washington's Sunday Evening Talks to the student body in the Chapel of the Tuskegee Institute. These talks have become widely known and famous. PRICE $1.50, postage 15 cents extra.

"Story of the Negro." (Two Volumes) Gives the history of the Negro race from its beginning in plain, simple words that may be understood by any school child. This history also contains sketches of many noted colored men and women who have succeeded in various walks of life. This history should form a part of he education of every Negro boy or girl. PRICE $3.00, postage 30 cents extra.

"MY LARGER EDUCATION" is a supplement to "Up From Slavery" and contains Dr. Washington's experiences in contact with men and movements in this and other countries PRICE $1.50, postage 15 cents extra.

"The Man Farthest Down" the latest book from the pen of Dr. Washington. It contains an account of his observations and experiences among the working classes in Europe. In this book he compares the progress and the problems of the American Negro with that of the same type of people in Europe. PRICE $1.50, postage 15 cents extra.

Write at once to A. R. STEWART, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

TEAR OFF HERE AND MAIL

DATE_____

A. R. STEWART,
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed please find two dollars, for which please send at once your Tuskegee Edition of Booker T. Washington's Works. After examination, if I am satisfied with the books I agree to send you $1.00 per month for six months. If not satisfied, I agree to return the books in good order within five days, and you are to return my two dollars. Title not to pass to me until the books are fully paid for.

NAME_____

OCCUPATION_____

ADDRESS_____

THE NEGRO FARMER

Something New: Something Needed

A Paper That Helps People to Become Better Farmers is an Aid to the Church, the School and to the Secular and Religious Papers

It has been decided to publish at Tuskegee Institute Post Office, Every-Other-Week for the present, a national farm paper to be known as THE NEGRO FARMER. It will be published in the interest of Negro landowners, tenant farmers and of those who employ Negro labor. There is no other strictly farm newspaper in the world devoted to the interest of Negro farmers.

Many of the white farm newspapers enjoy huge circulations and there is no reason why a farm paper in the interest of Negroes should not prove equally successful. In fact, occupying an exclusive field it should enjoy a success far beyond that of the usual farm publication. It is proposed to circulate this paper among the 2,000,000 black farmers of the United States. The paper will be eight pages, of about the size of "The Country Gentleman."

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON STATES:

The Tuskegee Institute has no financial interest or control over this new publication, but some of the active officers of the institution are interested in its success and believe that it will not only accomplish great good but will be a paying investment. The paper is backed by a strong organization and funds have been provided in advance to assure its publication. Those in active control of THE NEGRO FARMER have my entire confidence and good will.

—BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

The success of this project is assured because of the solid and sensible lines upon which it is being laid out.

All the capital stock has been subscribed for.

The subscription price is $1.00 a year and Subscriptions and Advertisements are invited. Clubbing rates with important Negro newspapers will be arranged for on a satisfactory basis. We are now ready to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements.

Address all communications to:

THE NEGRO FARMER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

You Can

LEARN HOW TO REPAIR SHOES

And Save Money

A complete set of lessons in shoe repairing clearly illustrated in Book Form.

55c. BY MAIL

Send Money Order To

FRANK L. WEST, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.